

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

THE NEWS.

The Fredericksburg, Virginia, Herald says that General Holmes' command performed one of the greatest marches on record, in order to participate in the great fight at Manassas.

The Petersburg Express announces the death of J. J. Stevens a member of one of the North Carolina regiments, at the East Hill Hospital, in that city, on Wednesday. Mr. Stevens gave his admission to the hospital, was too ill to give any account of himself, his family or his regiment. Any information concerning him can be obtained by addressing Dr. C. F. Couch, of Petersburg.

The Richmond Dispatch says that seven companies of a North Carolina Regiment of State Troops arrived on Thursday and went into camp below the city. It does not say to what regiment they belonged.

The Chicago Democrat, Long John Wentworth's paper is dead, having been absorbed in the Tribune. John goes to Europe on a visit. They sent him to Congress once, and he never got over it.

Old Scott says that the next time he tries to strike a blow, he will strike it. He proposes to advance on the line of the Potomac with one hundred thousand men—put forty thousand under Banks on the Shenandoah and the valley generally. Get fifty thousand into Western Virginia, send an immense flotilla down the Mississippi and take New Orleans. He is then to take passage in LaMountain's balloon, and leave dull earth behind him.

The Richmond Examiner says that the army of the Northwest, under General Loring, now organized and being strengthened at Monterey, will soon be in condition to take the offensive. Col. Lee's regiment of North Carolina Volunteers is in the above department, and is either at Monterey or Cheat Mountain, we think.

The Norfolk Argus of yesterday announces that its publication will be suspended until after the war.

The army of the Potomac is gradually and quietly extending its lines towards Alexandria and Washington. The report in the latter place is that General Lee with a heavy force, is to cross the Potomac a good many miles above the city, and come down against it on the Maryland side, while Beauregard is to push forward on the present line of operations.

ACCIDENT.—We are compelled, for the first time in the history of the Journal, to apologise for a failure to get out a portion of our edition, owing to an accident to our machinery on yesterday.

After we had got the Northern mail made up for the afternoon train, and printed our own edition, a portion of the inking apparatus of our press gave way in such a manner as to suspend operations until it could be repaired or replaced, which necessarily took time, and rendered it impossible for us to get the balance of our edition off in time for the Southern mail, or for the Northern mail, which goes out in the morning.

We are all in trim again this morning—thanks to the skill and promptness of Mr. Colville, foreman at Messrs. Hart & Bailey's Machine Shop.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that the name of the musician attached to Captain R. B. McRae's Company, State Troops, is not George Corbett, but George Corlette. George was only fourteen years old on the 25th ult. His mother is a widow and his father served in the Mexican war.

AWFUL.—A correspondent of a Yankee paper writing home from the defeat of Manassas, had actually spirit enough left to indulge in a grin and dismal grin at the expense of Wm. Howard Russell, L. L. D., whom he saw scampering from the battlefield in such a horse would carry him. He said he could account for the name of the place—"Bull's Run"—John Bull's Russell showed good horsemanship.

TEN PER CENT.—In view of the enormous preparations for the conquest of the South, which are contemplated by old Scott and sanctioned by Lincoln, his Cabinet and Congress, it is understood that the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, proposes to Congress to vest the President with power to call out and accept a number of troops at such times and in such manner as may seem best, to the extent of ten per cent. of the whole white population of the Confederate States. This would produce over 550,000 men. The rate of ten per cent. would require about a thousand men from New Hanover. She already has far more than that number actually in service.

The great body of the slaves in the Confederate States, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky not having more than four hundred thousand, if that many, leaving three millions and a half in the eleven States of the new Government. These slaves are in all the lower portions of the Confederate States, the agricultural laborers, and the producers of food for the subsistence of soldiers in the field. In every country at war somebody must stay at home to make bread. This the negroes do largely at the South, and therefore it is that ten per cent. on an average could be spared for war from the white population of most of the Southern States easier and with less interruption to the usual course of production than seven, say, perhaps than five per cent. could be spared from the population of most of the Northern States.

WE NOTICE in the Greensboro' Patriot of the first instant, an account of the capture of a man named John Hilton, near Thomasville, in Davidson county, who was taken on Monday morning last, after a furious resistance. He was arrested for the use of incendiary language, and making many threats of violence. Hilton, who is represented as a very dangerous man, was brought before Judge Saunders, at Lexington, who sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment for resisting an officer, and also required of him a bond of \$5,000, to appear for trial on the other charge. Sent to jail.

A man named Chandler, designated as a Yankee shoemaker, resident at Thomasville, was also arrested and bound over in \$250 for his appearance. There are warrants out for some three or four other suspected persons.

The Patriot adds that "the movements of a squad of men in a neighborhood somewhat North of Thomasville, created considerable excitement for a day or two, but we learn that it has pretty near subsided, and we do not apprehend any further difficulty in the neighborhood."

We presume that this last matter referred to by the Patriot, is the same which has reached here, perhaps exaggerated, certainly losing nothing by the way. The report here was that Lincoln's Congress having passed a law appropriating a certain sum to send arms to Lincolnite traitors in the second States, a squad of men had been discovered North of Thomasville, in Davidson county, who were organized for the purpose of applying for and receiving arms from Lincoln, and what other ulterior objects they may have proposed to themselves, did not appear even in the shape of rumor.

The Washington, N. C., Dispatch of the 30th ult. says that a most disastrous hail storm occurred in that section on the night of the 26th, which seemed to sweep in a regular current, carrying desolation in its train.—At Long Acre and Bath Creek Districts, in Beaufort county, corn and other crops were wholly destroyed. Many of the stones found next morning were as large as a man's fist.

THE TRIAL of the Captain and crew of the Privateer Savannah has been postponed until October. It will hardly take place then.

OUR FRIENDS WITH THE RED BARRELS.—We thought that our friends who went through here some weeks since, on their way from Pensacola, were still down on Magruder's line, in the lower Peninsula, between the James and York Rivers. There have been some change or some mistake, as the Charleston Mercury states, on the authority of Col. Mason and Berrien, that the Louisiana Zouaves (our friends) were let loose on the Fire Zouaves, (Ellsworth's) and that, after some confusion, occasioned by the Fire Zouaves hoisting a Confederate flag, the Louisiana men pitched in with the bowie knife and all but annihilated their opponents. The Fire Zouaves are no more. It is a gone regiment. Good for our men with the red breeches!

"A THOROUGH BUSINESS OR NONE."—This is the motto and we feel confirmed in our belief in its soundness by finding the statement made by the Washington Correspondent of the New York Times—confirmed apparently by other circumstances, to the effect that the British Government, acting in concert with France, is about to request of the United States Government the exemption of one Southern Cotton port from the blockade, so they may get their needed supplies of the staple. We say—Not a bale. The cotton factors of New Orleans have, without an exception, requested their correspondents not to send forward a bale of cotton until the blockade is broken up. The same ought to be done by the merchants of every cotton port. There are and there must be, three parties to these matters. England, France and Lincoln must not be allowed to use our ports as mere conveniences for themselves. They must ask the permission of the constituted authorities of the several States and of the Confederacy. All or none is the motto. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways. It must be made to do so, and "the rest of mankind" will get as sick of it as we can do, and sooner.

Not a bale, not a barrel, not a bushel, not a tierce, not a hoghead, not a box, even, would, in our opinion, be the best policy. Naturally, men will trade while they can do so legally, but the Confederacy must say what it means distinctly.

The Utey Gun.

We had the pleasure this morning of inspecting the new breech-loading cannon, got up by Mr. Grey Utey of Chapel Hill, in this State.

It is worthy of a careful examination and consideration by all who take any interest in such matters, and there are few who do not at this time.

The principle is certainly excellent, and the application ingenious, so far as it is applicable in its present form, which is to light fire pieces, or rifled cannon not over 12 pounds in battery. An examination of the mechanism will show the practical obstacles above the sizes we have indicated. One of the greatest practical objections to guns of great calibre is the difficulty in loading, owing to the weight of the ball and cartridge, which in ten inch columbiads would probably amount to one hundred and forty pounds, when solid shot are used. This cannot be readily or rapidly handled, even by two men, and then the fatigue would be great.

Mr. Utey's gun is a slider, not a revolver, and, in handling, the weight of the breech would have to be added to that of the cartridge, and this weight imposes the practical limitations as to size to which we have above referred. Within these limits, the gun ought to do the best sort of service, firing with more force, more safety and with incomparably more rapidity than the ordinary cannon. It is well worthy examination on the part of those who take an interest in mechanism. Even the practical limitation as regards weight might be obviated in regard to guns in permanent battery—how it could be done with field artillery we do not pretend to know, nor can we conjecture.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

ANOTHER OF OUR FRIENDS.—Captain Donib-day was, it seems, in charge of Gen. Scott's favorite pocket pistol, his famous Perrot gun. The gun is taken—Where is the invincible Doubleday? Won't he write some more braggadocio letters to his Yankee friends?—Ye glorious Captains! Doubleday! Who writes all night and fights all day.

THE OXFORD LEISURE HOUR commences a paragraph about Lochiel's Warning, thus:—"If Thomas Campbell, the Irish poet," etc. Campbell's ghost will be surprised to hear that it is the ghost of an Irish poet, since the redoubted poet of Hope was born in Scotland.

WE TENDER OUR THANKS to Mr. J. W. M. St. George for a small sized Watermelon, weighing only 42 pounds. Also for a bottle of most excellent Wine, made by him from the Scuppernon Grapes of last fall's vintage. It is a little better than any we have tasted for many a day. We shall pay our respects to the Watermelon at the earliest practicable moment.

Deep River Iron and Coal.

Mr. John Colvin, just down from Deep River, has shown us this morning some specimens of wrought iron produced from the ores of the Tysor Mine, and made on the spot under his superintendence. The iron is of the finest quality, and the experiment has satisfied Mr. Colvin, himself a practical iron manufacturer, that it is, commercially speaking, practicable to make iron on Deep River fully equal to the best imported brand. By commercially is meant, at rates equally reasonable if not more so than other iron of similar quality can, under usual circumstances, be offered in market.

On the Deep River are found all the elements necessary, and in close juxtaposition. The resources of the present apparatus at the Tysor Mine are adequate to the production of about six tons a week. The coal is picked up from the bottom of the Egypt shaft and is a very pure, bituminous coal, excellent for furnace or gas-making purposes, and we learn that it will shortly be furnished to our people at rates that will leave nothing to regret on account of the want of Pennsylvania anthracite.

The coal first sent to market, we will presume come principally from the Egypt Mine, under the superintendence of Mr. McLean.

Several experiments have been made in the way of manufacturing kerosene oil, and after several failures, we believe that the practicability of the enterprise has been demonstrated. Mr. Paton hopes to be able to turn out a supply of good oil for burning purposes by the Fall.

WHY?—While brigadiers are as plenty as hops from other States, we find but one North Carolinian, Gen. Holmes, holding that rank in the Confederate service. There will soon be full twenty regiments of North Carolina troops in the field in Virginia, and yet apparently without that recognition so lavishly bestowed upon others.

We are informed that even in the case of Col. Hill of the First N. C. Regiment, the Confederate Government has failed to confirm the action of the North Carolina authorities, although, in truth, Mr. Hill was the hero of the first really important and decidedly glorious conflict of the war.

Of course we all know that Col. Hill is given to many words, much preaching and blathering, foolish sneers at newspapers, whose columns his own verbose reports would monopolize, but Col. Hill apart, the courtesy of confirming him is due to the State.

THE OFFICERS of Lincoln's army deny the "soft impeachment of panic." They say they did not yield to panic, but to the "irrepressible conflict" waged upon them by the Southern regiments. They were scared, they were threatened.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS OR NONE.—Now and then a cargo of cotton or turpentine, or rice, or tobacco is smuggled out of a southern port, by the contrivance, we must think, of the Lincolnite authorities, who wish thus to keep up the idea in the minds of the rulers of France and England that they will not be subjected to any serious loss or inconvenience by reason of the blockade, until such time as the success of the Abolition border shall have been such as to prostrate the South at the feet of Lincoln and render the blockade no longer necessary for the accomplishment of an object already secured.

And there are not wanting those who, apparently with good reasons, think that although the staples above referred to are prohibited from being sent to Northern ports, they still find their way there under sundry pretexts.

We must put our foot down in regard to this matter. Go to any of the West Indian ports, go any where in fact where there is a Yankee Consul, and you will find that such representations have been made to scare all foreign vessels from taking cargo to any Southern port at any price. They are told that the South is blockaded, ruined, in a state of anarchy and confusion, and lawlessness. They are warned that if they come, their personal services will be compulsorily exacted, their vessels feloniously appropriated, and Lord only knows what other ills their ingenuity may invent, and their mendacity outlast.

Thus it is that we find vessels slipping into Southern ports in great numbers—bringing nothing, but prepared to take away the peculiar staples of Southern growth, indispensable to Northern manufactures and commerce, for we take it that all provincial schooners that Christopher Columbus himself would hardly have ventured to sea in are not intended to cross the Atlantic.

We like to see any of our fellow citizens making money, but even that must be made secondary to a general, comprehensive, national policy, that contemplates a full recognition of our independence and a total breaking up of the blockade. We want no fast and loose business. The world must feel that the blockade is as great an evil to them as it is to us. With our consent not a bale of cotton, not a barrel of naval stores, not a hoghead of tobacco would leave a Southern port or cross a Southern frontier by land until the blockade is broken up. No vessels should come in here in ballast under any flag recognising the blockade, to smuggle out produce, in exchange for which we cannot get goods.

It does not benefit the farmer to any extent. Its only effect must be to realize enormous profits for a few who may be keen enough to slip things out,—but these partial profits, good things in their way, will be realized at the expense of a prolongation of the war and the general depression.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE LEATHER!—In one of the Massachusetts regiments there are or were 336 shoemakers, of whom 87 belonged to one Company. This Company at the Manassas fight was awfully troubled in its socks, and waxed too feeble towards the end to bristle up when the masked batteries balled it off.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER says that when the Confederate forces made their advance movement from Manassas, they found two Southern videttes hung upon a tree. Gen. Bonham sent a flag of truce to demand by what authority this atrocious act had been done, but had received no reply at the last accounts. There will be fearful retaliation.

THE PORTSMOUTH Transcript of the 30th ult. says that a handsome silk flag, in colors of crimson and gold, was presented at Norfolk on the 29th to the 2d N. C. Regiment. Gen. Huger presented it on behalf of the ladies, and Col. Williams received it on behalf of the regiment. The affair passed off well.

THE BALTIMORE Patriot (Republican) is dead. It couldn't stand the climate. It died well, spending no words on so trifling a matter. It gave up the ghost with these brief words, contained in its issue of Saturday week last:—"The Patriot will not be published again after this evening."

Cape Fear Legion.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Why should we not in the county of New Hanover and the county of Brunswick organize a "Legion" for the defence of our coast and our homes?

The approaching session of the Legislature would, no doubt, authorize such organizations at this and other points on the coast. Any number of companies of infantry, riflemen and artillery can thus be organized under one commander, a Colonel, or if large enough, a Brigadier General, and a portion of the State could be on duty all the time, have the benefit of drill and of instruction, and be mustered for payment only for the time actually in service. Alternating thus all would become, in a measure, soldiers.

In case of invasion all should be called to arms at a moment's notice. It certainly would be (if properly organized) an efficient auxiliary force. What do you think of it?

WILMINGTON.

For the Journal.

"Every Regiment that we have yet seen from North Carolina, seems thoroughly armed and equipped, and every man provided with articles essential to service."

Like all the balance of the North Carolina Regiments, this one came armed and equipped in the best manner."

Petersburg Express.

Such extracts as the above can be met with almost daily in the Virginia papers.

From what cause and why is it that every regiment from North Carolina has been thoroughly equipped and armed in the best manner? Let the reader consider. If honor is due to any source let the credit be given:—The first Company that appeared at Raleigh, thoroughly equipped and armed, was the "Light Infantry," from Fayetteville, which reached Raleigh May 2d. The "Independent" Company, of the same town, arrived 7 or 8 days later, equally well equipped for service. Is not the town of Fayetteville entitled to the honor of fitting out these two Companies in the service? The credit of having the finest regiments in the manner?

And to whom is North Carolina indebted for the means of equipping the balance of the regiments? Is it to the warlike, (besides furnishing to the troops of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and perhaps other States, thousands of arms?) Is it to no other man than the much abused and vilified John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War. He with a keen eye, saw into the future, and placed in the Arsenal at Fayetteville a portion at least, of the arms manufactured by our money in Northern States, and stored in the hands of our enemies, and from that source alone have our arms been drawn. Where would North Carolina be to-day, had not John B. Floyd done his duty, and by means of defense? Has he had any credit for it? Leading journals in this State (not necessary now to mention) have exhausted the vocabulary of eulogies in praising him, and praise it is time that the "old North State" should do justice to the best friend she ever had. Will these journals do it—echo answers will they.

CAPE FEAR.

CORRESPONDENCE of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Virginia and North Carolina Regiments.

Under this name it is proposed to get up a regiment of ten Companies of 100 men each, including officers, making 1,000 men. We are to wear citizens' clothes and to use such arms as we can furnish ourselves. A pair of Colt's pistols, a bowie-knife and a double barrel gun, with Minnie ball or a good rifle; to pledge ourselves to serve during the war wherever the President may choose to place us; to serve without pay.

The main object of this organization is to avenge the death of Gen. Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia, and Col. Charles F. Fisher, of North Carolina.

Those who wish to form such a regiment, will signify their assent by writing to me at the above post-office, and when we have 500 men we will report ourselves for duty, and go on increasing the number until it amounts to 1,000.

The design is, that the number shall always be kept up by new enlistments whenever vacancies occur by death or inability, and no other cause shall release a man from his obligation. I will act as private, or in any capacity the regiment may direct. When our number reaches 500, we will request the President to appoint a Colonel of his own selection, and mustered into service at Richmond. I will advertise the voluntary Southerners for duty, and go on increasing the number until it amounts to 1,000.

The following is a list of killed and wounded belonging to the Fifth Infantry, N. C. State Troops, Col. D. K. McRae, in the action on the 21st July, 1861:—Private James Manning, Co. I, killed.

Wiley Garner, "wounded."

Rufin Richardson, "wounded."

Corporal Blake Higgins, Co. G, slightly wounded.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1861.—A. M. Gen. Banks is strongly posted at Harper's Ferry. Nothing is known of the Southern movements in that vicinity. The officers of the Zouaves and New York 7th regiment are resigning.

President Lincoln calls on New Jersey for three regiments. Gen. Scott has had thirteen Government employees arrested.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 30th, 1861.

The State offices have been declared vacant by a vote of 50 to 25, and the Convention will elect on to-morrow.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1861.

Congress was in session all day. A resolution, adopted in secret session, has been made public, permitting the first regiment of North Carolina Volunteers to be mustered into service for the time agreed upon by them, with the understanding, and to be paid for services already rendered. This includes the pay of the privates and cadets from the North Carolina Military Institute.

The President has approved of a resolution making disposition of the donations made by the Churches on fast-day to the relief of the wounded at the Manassas battle. The amount is five thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1861.

Davis, who shot Axson, it is reported, was taken from his guard this afternoon, and his fate is unknown.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 1st, 1861.

Dr. R. W. Gibbs, of Columbia, South Carolina, has been appointed Inspector General of the Hospitals in Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31, 1861.

The Louisiana State Bank has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. out of the profits for the last six months, and reserves a large surplus.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 1st, 1861.—P. M.

CONFIRMED.—The nominations of Daniel Dickson as Postmaster at Wilmington, J. C. Stevenson at Newbern, and Jas. G. Cooke at Fayetteville, N. C., have been confirmed by the Confederate Congress.

MEAN TRICK OF GEN. SCOTT.

RICHMOND, VA., July 2, 1861.—P. M.

It is reliably stated, upon most undoubted evidence, that when the news was received at Washington of the capture of Sherman's battery, Gen. Scott privately ordered six cannon to be taken from the Navy Yard and sent to the neighborhood of Alexandria, with horses, which was brought back to Washington with the announcement that it was Sherman's battery.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 2, 1861.—P. M.

Congress has passed, and the President has approved, the act authorizing the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the prize ship A. B. Thompson. Also, the act amending an act establishing Judicial Courts in the Confederacy—Also, an act making provision for the care and supplies for the sick and wounded. Also, an act providing for additional field officers to volunteer battalions, and the appointment of Assistant Adjutant Generals.

A REPORTED VICTORY AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.

A telegram from Nashville, Tennessee, to-day, says that reliable information has been received there, which states that McCulloch, with twelve thousand men, attacked the Federals at Springfield, Miss. on Friday, the 28th July, killing 600 and taking about the same number of prisoners. The Confederate loss was very trifling.—The victory is said to have been complete.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION, &c., &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 31, 1861.

The State Convention of Missouri have elected H. R. Gamble as Governor by 68 votes, and W. H. Hall as Lieutenant Governor by 61 votes, and they will be inaugurated on to-morrow.

The Convention has adjourned until the 30th December.

Latest advices from Nebraska indicate that there is a general Indian trouble in that State.

Three wagon loads of arms have crossed the Big Blue River for the Confederate partisans. [Big Blue River is in Jackson County, Miss. and flows northward into Missouri River.]—JOURN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1861.

Gen. McClellan prohibits the officers and soldiers from leaving camp and visiting the hotels.

Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry. Banks is occupied in entrenching and drilling.

The House bill transferring the control of the district attorneys and marshals from the Interior Department to the Attorney General has passed. The bill providing for the monthly pay of the troops, has also passed.

In the Senate a supplementary bill to that increasing the military establishment has passed. The bill increasing the number of Consuls to represent the U. S. Government during the revolution has also passed.

The London Telegraph and Star denounce Lincoln's message as unsatisfactory.

Secret movements are in progress to remove Secessionists from the Departments at Washington.

The Fire Zouaves were paid off to-day.

Gen. Dix is closely watching the Maryland Legislature to prevent them from passing the Ordinance of Secession in secret session.

Gen. McClellan expresses his opinion that this will be an artillery war, and asks for as many batteries as possible.

Gen. McClellan has ordered a line of pickets along the Potomac to Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of preventing any correspondence between the Marylanders and the Southerners.

The whole number of killed, wounded and missing of the Fire Zouaves, amounts to two hundred and thirty-five.—The balance are to be sent home, being thoroughly demoralized.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31, 1861.

Two of Lincoln's Lieutenants exchanged seven shots in the neighborhood of some women and children, just previous to Mr. Holt's speech. A general scattering ensued, Rousseau's men leading the scamper.

KANSAS RAFFIAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 31, 1861.

Harrisonville, 15 miles from Independence, Missouri, has been sacked by a band of Kansas ruffians.

FROM GEN. WISE'S LEGION.

CLARKSVILLE, Va., July 31, 1861.

Gen. Wise has burned Gauley Bridge, and fallen back to Lewisburg.

Baltimore Police Commissioners sent to New York.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1861.

A steamer has arrived here from Baltimore, bringing prisoners. Among them are the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

COTTON.—Sales of 5,000 bales at 16 a 16 1/2 cts.

Prince Napoleon and a portion of his suite left for Washington to-day, leaving the Princess Clotilde and the other ladies here.

The World says that Gen. Beauregard reconnoitered in person within four miles of the Chain Bridge; and that ten Southern scouts were captured near the Bridge.

CONFEDERATE TROOPS NEAR CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., July 31, 1861.

Five steamers, with a large force, have arrived at New Madrid, Missouri. Fifteen thousand Southerners are reported there.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

SAVINGWORTH, KANSAS, July 31, 1861.

Large numbers of the Pawnee and Cheyenne Indians are moving in Marshall county, to attack the whites.

TROOPS UNDER GEN. PILLLOW, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2d, 1861.

The St. Louis Democrat says that eight boats with 5,000 troops will leave on Wednesday for Cape Girardeau. [R. S. R. part of Missouri, on the Mississippi.]

Cairo scouts report Jeff. Thompson as being 30 miles South of Cairo's Point with 5,000 Confederate troops.

Cairo scouts report the Southern army at New Madrid as being well armed and drilled, and having two regiments of cavalry and five batteries. Gen. Pillow commands the force, and has issued a proclamation promising to drive the invaders from Missouri.